



U.S. COAST GUARD

# RESERVIST



VOLUME 52

ISSUE 8-05

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE COAST GUARD RESERVE

# INTEGRATION

A LOOK BACK AT A  
SERVICEWIDE TRANSFORMATION



## Reflecting On Our Past for a Better Future

**T**he holiday season and New Year's are always a good time for reflection – looking back at where we've been and looking ahead with hope for the future.

While preparing for this issue, I looked at back issues from the 1990s, when Reserve integration was in its infancy. "Building a Better Coast Guard ... Reserve Integration Arrives At Last," was splashed all over the cover of the October 1994 issue. That story went on to say the following, "On Aug. 12, 1994, the Commandant approved the recommendations of the [RADM] Peschel team, marking one of the most significant milestones in the history of the Coast Guard Reserve. From the classroom meetings on Thursday nights in the 1950s, to the "separate but equal" practice of augmentation training of the 1970s and 80s, we have come finally to integrating our Reserve into the operating missions and administrative processes of the regular Coast Guard, effectively eliminating the difference between the two Service components. The result is Team Coast Guard."

So, here we are, heading into 2006 and more than a full decade into Reserve integration. How's it going? Last summer, we asked you, our readers, to "Sound Off on Reserve Integration." Some say it's gone (and is going) great; others say otherwise. Your responses are published in this issue. Retired reservist RADM Bennett S. "Bud" Sparks' article gives some valuable historical insights and background on why the Reserve integrated. As always, be sure to drop me a line, and let me know what you think.

Make sure you read the new Reserve Policy Statement released by the Commandant and RADM Brice-O'Hara's accompanying "View" on Page 14. In addition to our regular departments, I asked PS1 Joseph P. Gatto, national Reserve Enlisted Person of the Year, to be a guest columnist for "On Deck." See Page 43.

As we close out another year, I would like to say it's an honor to serve as the editor of this magazine. Have a joyous holiday season and a great 2006!

**-Ed.**

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A look back at a  
Servicewide transformation.



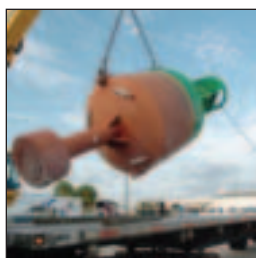
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### MLE School

Reservists play a key role at the Coast  
Guard's new Maritime Law Enforcement  
Academy.

## Hurricane Operations: One Team, One Fight!

As a member of the Coast Guard Reserve, I was activated under Title 14 orders to report to St. Louis following Hurricane Katrina. As part of the Eighth District IMT Planning Section, I quickly integrated into the watch section with a large number of other Coasties, all with different tasks within the IMT.

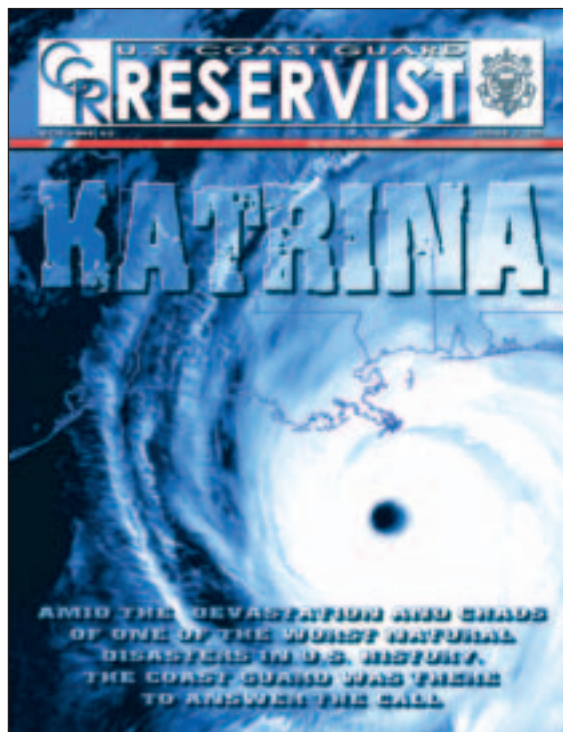
We quickly came together, as did the other two watch sections, and marched forward to handle the myriad of tasks ahead. Everyone I encountered as part of the IMT, or as part of other assets within District Eight, and all the other Coast Guard units in St. Louis were true professionals. There was never a reference or distinction made between the Active and Reserve components, nor was any displayed. We were one team focused on a major mission. I have found this to be true in the majority of the operations in which I have participated over the years and that, within itself, is worthy of recognition.

However, the real reason for this article is to recognize some of the most astonishing Coasties I have ever had the opportunity to work with, those who themselves were victims of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Upon my arrival in St. Louis, I found that many of the Coasties working there were actually displaced from the hardest hit areas in and around New Orleans and had been sent to St. Louis to work after their normal District Eight building in New Orleans had to be evacuated. Some of these Coasties, who were at times also referred to as refugees or evacuees, had to uproot themselves and their families from hundreds of miles away to set up in St. Louis. Most had suffered a wide range of damage and personal loss. Many had lost their homes and all of their possessions. Yet, in all the time I worked along side of them, I never heard them complain about their personal situations, lament over their misfortunes, or become distracted from the tasks at hand. They all remained focused on the mission, immersed in their duties to ensure the safety and security of others was addressed.

Shortly after Hurricane Rita passed through the Gulf Coast, I was transferred to New Orleans to work in the Planning Section of PFO New Orleans with CDR David Haynes and under the leadership of Chief of Staff CAPT Tom Atkin. Once again, I was working with extremely professional individuals, many of whom also had to make extensive personal sacrifices while there to work toward the common effort of assisting the victims of two horrific hurricanes. Everyone worked as if the victims were our own families, and as CAPT Atkin would frequently remind us, we were "one team — one fight."

While working these assignments, I knew that when I was released from active duty and returned to Virginia, I would have my family, my home, my possessions, and my profession waiting for me but many of those working next to



me did not. Yet, they maintained a positive attitude and outlook. I am very grateful to have had the privilege of meeting them and of serving next to them.

I left St. Louis and New Orleans with an even greater appreciation and pride for my fellow Coasties, both active and reserve, and this mark in history has again validated my decision to join the Coast Guard Reserve over 21 years ago. The efforts of the Coast Guard following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita are just another gleaming example of the character, tenacity, selflessness, and "get it done" attitude that Coasties have been demonstrating for years. We should all be sticking our chests out just a little bit further and letting everyone know we are proud of who we are. Semper Par!

— LCDR Karl Leonard, USCGR  
Executive Officer, PSU 305  
Fort Eustis, Va.

I would just like to compliment the staff regarding the excellent articles about Hurricane Katrina in this last issue of *The Reservist* (Issue 7-05).

My CGIS partner and I were sent to work with PSU 309 in the Gulfport, Miss. operation, along with assisting PSU 308 and ISC NOLA in locating some of their unaccounted for members. We stayed in their camp, which they also shared, by the way, with multiple fire ant families and poisonous snakes. We received nothing but true Coast Guard hospitality. I even learned all about the concept and taking of the "sea shower."

Thankfully, we snowbird agents moved out of the hot tents of Camp Cottonmouth and into an air-conditioned RV at the Naval Support Activities base in Algiers, La. While there, we assisted the Great Lakes SAR Detachment, who was working hand in hand with members of the 82nd Airborne. We assisted with intelligence gathering, along with liaison and rescue operations. It was an honor to work with these remarkable people, who were exposed to some of the most horrendous things imaginable.

I was never more proud to be a member of the United States Coast Guard then while working with, and seeing the great things the Coast Guard was doing down there. I salute you all. Semper Paratus.

— Special Agent Larry Powalisz, CGIS  
Chicago, Ill.

Bravo! Issue 7-05 of *The Reservist*, all 52 pages of it, was a pleasure to read. The Katrina coverage was excellent, and in general, it was a slick publication. I was proud to receive it.

— CAPT Jerome L. Grill, USCGR (Ret.)  
Morristown, N.J.



## Enjoyed Hurricane “Adrift” Story

I read with great interest the story written by PA2 Judy Silverstein, USCGR, about two Coast Guard cutters, a torpedoed liberty ship and a hurricane (“Adrift,” Issue 6-05). It brought back memories because I was a crewman on the torpedoed liberty ship, the GEORGE ADE, and witnessed all of this when it happened.

— LCDR Forrest E. Kelley, USCGR(Ret.), Doraville, Ga.



## Visiting Site of Munro’s Heroics

Recently, while on a World War II tour of the South Pacific Campaign, I was privileged to have visited the site where Signalman First Class Douglas Munro, U.S. Coast Guard, earned the Congressional Medal of Honor (Sept. 27, 1942).



Our shipmate evacuated many U.S. Marines who were trapped by the Japanese during one part of the long and costly 1942-3 Battle of Guadalcanal. The sea and land battle for this part of the Solomon Islands taught the Japanese that they were not invincible against the Armed Forces of the United States.

My tour group, which included many World War II veterans, was led by the esteemed Chief

Historian Emeritus of the National Park Service, Ed Bearss. An enlisted U.S. Marine, Bearss was severely wounded by Japanese rifle and machine gun fire during the 1944 assault on New Britain. Bearss gave a very moving interpretive talk at the site of Munro’s valorous actions, the very location where this Coast Guardsman gave his life to save the lives of others.

Thomas Ward, a World War II U.S. Army paratrooper, and retired Maryland judge, took the enclosed picture at the site of Douglas Munro’s heroic act (above). This area is now in the capital city of Honiara, Guadalcanal.

— PS1 Andrew M. Johnson, USCGR (Ret.)  
Marshall, Va.

## USCG POW at Corregidor?

In Issue 5-05 of *The Reservist*, there was a reference to a Coast Guardsman being captured at Corregidor (page 5, fourth paragraph, left column). I wonder if you can shed any light on why he was in the Philippines, and maybe his name. Any information at all would be helpful. Thank you very much.

— MKCS Roger Davis, USCGR (Ret.)  
New Albany, Ind.

**Ed’s note:** The Coast Guardsman was LT Thomas James Eugene Crotty, Coast Guard Academy Class of 1934. In

October 1941, Crotty sailed to Manila, Philippines as a member of a mine recovery unit under the Commandant, 16th Naval District. A letter from LCDR Denys W. Knoll, USN, to USCG World War II-era Commandant, ADM Russell R. Waesche, stated that, “From the information that is available I feel there is no doubt that LT Crotty is now a prisoner of war at a camp near Tarlac, in northern Luzon, and that he is being treated by the Japanese in accordance with the laws of war.”

Other communications from officers agreed sufficiently to establish the belief that Crotty was captured after the fall of Corregidor on May 6, 1942. He was held prisoner in Camp Cabantuan, Mueva Ecija, Luzon, where he is believed to have died in September 1942, as a result of diphtheria.



## Safety Concerns

Concerning the MOPIC edition, Issue 5-05 page 10-11. It shows a seaman standing in the hawse pipe with a paint roller in his hand and his only piece of safety gear is a PFD. Whenever I put anyone over the side on CGC BITTERSWEET, they were wearing a PFD, a hard hat, safety glasses and a safety harness with a tended line attached. This photo really got my attention for the conspicuous lack of safety gear.

— BMC Tom Reilly, USCGR(Ret.)  
Scituate, Mass.

## Finding Shadowboxes

I read Brendan Kerrin’s comment in a recent issue of *The Reservist* inquiring about how to get one of the shadowboxes displayed on the cover of the Retirement issue (Issue 3-05). The Seattle Chapter of CPOA sells the boxes, and they are pretty much exactly as depicted in the issue, coming in both oak and walnut finishes, and are a great price. They have the triangle for the flag, and the background is some kind of Styrofoam which easily allows for the devices, etc. to be attached. I was more than happy, and it helps the CPOA as well, to obtain three of them for retirees while stationed in Juneau, Alaska. The POC is MKCS Gary Bennett, 206-217-6616, gary.d.bennett@uscg.mil.

— MCPO Jim Connolly, USCGR(Ret.)  
Frisco, Texas

## Correction

The new Chief, Office of Reserve Affairs at Coast Guard Headquarters is CAPT Dale M. Rausch. It was not clear from his article in Issue 6-05 (page 15). Thanks to LCDR Joseph L. Gloss for pointing this out.



**SAN FRANCISCO (Nov. 7, 2005) —** LCDR Jonathon Copley, right, and the crew of the CGC TERN, present Charles, Prince of Wales, and his wife, the Duchess of Cornwall, with unit ball caps following their transit from Oakland to San Francisco. The royal couple toured the bridge and spoke with members of the crew during the transit across San Francisco Bay. MSST San Francisco (91105) provided security along with local law enforcement agencies.

USCG photo by PA1 Alan Haraf, USCGR











**ALAMEDA, Calif. (Nov. 17, 2005) — A member of the CGC SHERMAN stands guard over 11.5 tons of cocaine prior to a press conference. The CGC HAMILTON seized the drugs over three different seizures in the Eastern Pacific, then transferred the drugs to CGC SHERMAN for taxi to Alameda where the process of destroying the drugs would begin.**  
USCG photo by Petty Officer Brian N. Leshak.



**BOSTON (Aug. 25, 2005) — Two Massachusetts-based Coast Guard assets, a 47-foot motor lifeboat from Station Gloucester and a Jayhawk helicopter from Air Station Cape Cod, transit out of the Gloucester Harbor during a training exercise. USCG photo by Luke Pinneo.**









**ANNAPOLIS, Md. (Nov. 12, 2005) — A Coast Guard 41-foot patrol boat is docked just before sunrise.**  
Photo by Airman Barry Scott, USN







**By**  
**RADM**  
**Sally Brice-O'Hara,**  
**USCG**

**Director of**  
**Reserve & Training**

## A Current Strategy For Future Success

**W**hen Hurricane Katrina slammed into New Orleans and the Gulf Coast in late August, the men and women of the Coast Guard responded in the fashion that has made our Service famous — we got on scene and began saving lives.

Some of the Coast Guard people were active duty. Some were reservists. Some were auxiliaries and some were civilian employees. Together, they were a formula for success, and performed magnificently.

But among the military members, differentiating between the “regulars” and the reservists when people worked side-by-side to rescue and comfort the stricken was difficult, if not impossible.

To me, that is one of the greatest strengths of our decade-long commitment to the integration of our active and reserve personnel. Working as a cohesive team, our people moved out quickly to meet the challenge nature posed.

In all, we have mobilized nearly 700 members of the Coast Guard Reserve in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita under Title 14 of the U.S. Code. Some had been previously called up under Title 10 for defense operations, including service overseas in the Global War on Terrorism and Operation IRAQI FREEDOM.

Like the majority of our Selected Reserve (SELRES) force, the men and women who answered this most recent call had honed their skills by augmenting the full-time crews at the Active component units to which they are assigned. Reserve augmentation, a cornerstone of integration, yields many benefits for the Coast Guard and its Reserve members. But mobilization is why we have a Reserve force.

Since 9/11, we have focused on mobilization readiness. As part of this focus, we recently completed a strategic review of our Reserve force to ensure we have the right people with the right competencies for the missions of the 21st century. To fully appreciate where we are headed, let me first provide some background.

The Reserve Strategic Employment Working Group was chartered in 2004 to define the core strategic roles and responsibilities of the Reserve component. The working group's tasks included determining whether the legal authorities governing the Coast Guard Reserve meet the needs of the 21st century, articulating a concept of operations for the Reserve component and identifying the core strategic functions reservists should perform.

Paramount, their analysis affirmed that the driving purpose of the Reserve component is to mobilize as a surge force during contingencies. Accordingly, the working group determined three core strategic functions for the Coast Guard Reserve:

- Maritime Homeland Security,
- Domestic and expeditionary support to national defense, and
- Domestic, natural or man-made disaster response and recovery.

In late October, our Commandant, ADM Thomas Collins, endorsed these three strategic functions and signed the Reserve Policy Statement you see printed here. The statement defines who we are and what we must do to “ensure that the Coast Guard Reserve is a relevant, strong, force multiplier, available to deploy at a moment's notice to secure and defend America at home or abroad.”

Making this policy statement a reality involves understanding where Active and Reserve component workforces intersect in each of the three core strategic functional areas. One key area is domestic and expeditionary support to national defense.

To ensure uniform readiness among the Active and Reserve components, the Commandant has directed a study of how we might better align our Port Security Units (PSUs) and our Maritime Safety and Security Teams, or MSSTs. PSUs, which are reserve-staffed, traditionally have had an OCONUS orientation, while MSSTs, created in the wake of the 9/11 attacks and staffed primarily with active-duty members, are more focused on INCONUS operations. That study is on-going under direction of the Assistant Commandant for Operations.

Fulfilling the three functions codified in the policy statement also requires identifying the competencies the Coast Guard should expect from its Reserve workforce. The working group delineated six as absolutely critical: boat operations; contingency planning and response; expeditionary warfare; law enforcement; marine safety; and port security.

We will eventually assess all training required to achieve and maintain these competencies, but it was immediately apparent that the current six-week boarding officer course is not well suited to the constraints of annual IDT and ADT. Therefore, we are developing innovative e-learning tools to enable reservists to acquire and retain the necessary qualifications to perform maritime law enforcement boardings on a par with their active-duty shipmates, yet remaining within standard drill schedules.

It is important to note that proper support and management of the Reserve component are critical to the success of all mobilization and augmentation activities. Therefore, we will not overlook the Reserve-specific logistics and administration competency set required to effectively manage and mobilize our Reserve force.

Finally, we are working to develop a single, prioritized Contingency Personnel Requirements

**“...analysis affirmed that the driving purpose of the Reserve component is to mobilize as a surge force during contingencies. Accordingly, the working group determined three core strategic functions for the Coast Guard Reserve:**

- Maritime Homeland Security,**
- Domestic and expeditionary support to national defense, and**
- Domestic, natural or man-made disaster response and recovery.”**





THE COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20593-0001

## U.S. COAST GUARD RESERVE POLICY STATEMENT

The U. S. Coast Guard must be prepared to respond to a wide range of contingencies at home and abroad in accordance with the authorities and responsibilities vested in the Service by law. The Coast Guard Reserve is an accessible pool of talent that enhances the depth and breadth of our readiness for these 21st-century challenges.

Reservists provide critical skills and experience that are vital to our ability to lead, manage and coordinate the national response to acts of terrorism, disasters or other emergencies in the maritime region. Accordingly, the core strategic purpose of the Coast Guard Reserve is to maintain the competencies to perform three prioritized functions:

- (1) Maritime Homeland Security;
- (2) Domestic and expeditionary support to National Defense; and,
- (3) Domestic, natural or man-made, disaster response and recovery.

Foremost, the Coast Guard Reserve must be ready for call-up at any time to provide surge capacity during such contingencies. Training, including normal drill periods and two-week annual active duty, will focus on building and honing the skills and knowledge required for these mobilization duties.

Secondly, by virtue of full integration into shore-based units, reservists are available as an augmentation force for the continuum of traditional Coast Guard missions. Their employment in day-to-day operations should be structured to complement mobilization readiness requirements.

Every commander, commanding officer, officer-in-charge and program manager of units where reservists are permanently or temporarily assigned is expected to provide leadership and oversight to keep those reservists trained and accessible for mobilization. Individual reservists have an equal stake in acquiring and keeping current the competencies they must bring to contingency duties. Through unity of effort, we will ensure that the Coast Guard Reserve is a relevant, strong force multiplier, available to deploy at a moment's notice to secure and defend America at home or abroad.

Thomas H. Collins  
Admiral, United States Coast Guard

*In late October, our Commandant, ADM Thomas Collins, endorsed these three strategic functions and signed the Reserve Policy Statement you see printed here.*

List (CPRL) that will meet the requirements of our various contingency plans. The CPRL is comparable to a shipboard Watch, Quarter and Station Bill, which assigns crew members to various duties depending on specific events, such as responding to a shipboard fire or going to battle stations.

Using this analogy, the CPRL will tell us where individuals need to mobilize for major contingencies, including natural disasters, Maritime Homeland Security incidents, or a national defense mission overseas. This effort, which involves the entire Coast Guard, will identify staffing gaps and recommend courses of action for resolution. Ultimately, this will lead us to the appropriate size and structure of the Coast Guard Reserve.

All these initiatives, taken together, constitute a course to the future that will make our Service better able to meet the challenges we anticipate in the coming years. Getting there

requires dedication and commitment by our people, who are among the finest professionals wearing this country's uniform. As Director of Reserve and Training, I am immensely proud of the resilience and proficiency of our men and women in the Coast Guard Reserve.

As you read this issue and learn more about the strategic direction outlined in the Commandant's Reserve Policy Statement, do not be afraid to reconsider how we do business or to challenge established assumptions. Our organization has evolved considerably in the decade since we embarked on integration, and the strategic focus outlined in the Commandant's policy statement represents a new step forward in that process. Your experience and knowledge are critical to our continued success. Be sure to pass your ideas along. Semper Paratus!

# ULCHI FOCUS LENS

## Exercising “On Pen” in Korea

Story and Photos By  
LCDR David Teska, USCGR  
USTRANSCOM/JTRU Coast Guard Element

DAEGU, South Korea — U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) deployed a joint team of military and civilians recently to augment U.S. Forces Korea for exercise ULCHI FOCUS LENS (UFL).

USTRANSCOM is responsible for the global air, land and sea transportation for the Department of Defense. It accomplishes that mission through its component commands: the Air Force's Air Mobility Command, the Navy's Military Sealift Command, and the Army's Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command. The nexus for that coordination is the Deployment Distribution Operations Center (DDOC) at USTRANSCOM Headquarters at Scott Air Force Base, Ill.

USTRANSCOM's global mission often requires overseas deployments. That's what brought 30 members of USTRANSCOM “on pen” (short for on peninsula) for the joint staff sponsored exercise. This exercise simulates the United States and South Korea's response to a North Korean invasion. The name Ulchi comes from General Ulchi Munduk, a 7th century Korean general who led the army of Goguryo, the former name of Korea, to victory over an invading Chinese army.

The obvious question was how was it that a Coast Guard officer serving at USTRANSCOM comes to Korea?

Since 1994, the Coast Guard has had a presence at USTRANSCOM, located at Scott Air Force Base, Ill. Today, there are 20 Coast Guard Reservists — 14 officers and six enlisted — assigned to USTRANSCOM's Joint Transportation Reserve Unit (JTRU). USTRANSCOM is a busy place these days due to ongoing operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma have made life at USTRANSCOM even busier.

We arrived at Osan Air Base after a 15-hour flight on a rainy and humid evening to begin a two-week deployment to South Korea. The USTRANSCOM contingent then took a bus to Camp Walker in Daegu. It's a very large exercise involving the U.S. and South Korea so in addition to Camp Walker, exercise play occurred at several locations throughout South Korea, in Hawaii



*USTRANSCOM deployed a joint team of military and civilian personnel to augment U.S. Forces Korea for exercise Ulchi Focus Lens, at Camp Walker in Daegu (formerly Taegu). Left to right, LCDR Byron Owens, USN; Maj. Charmaine Lywe, USAR; Ms. Heather Miller, Mr. Robert New, and LCDR David Teska, USCGR.*

(USPACOM) and at USTRANSCOM back at Scott AFB. Being a Coast Guard officer in South Korea meant I would stand out, especially when wearing the battle dress uniform and a Kevlar helmet.

U.S. Forces Korea, the senior U.S. command in South Korea, must ensure that the troops and supplies needed in the event of an actual invasion arrive in time. It does this by activating a logistics operations center in Daegu, South Korea's third-largest city. The U.S. Pacific Command's Deployment Distribution Operations Center (PDDOC) – Korea, is modeled on the USTRANSCOM's DDOC at Scott AFB. The exercise's goal was to test the ability of the U.S. to bring the combat power needed to fight and win the “war” and to exercise the PDDOC-Korea concept.

U.S. involvement in the defense of South Korea began when North Korea invaded South Korea in June 1950. Three years of heavy fighting by UN forces against North Korea and later Chinese forces re-established the border between the two Koreas at the 38th parallel. The two Koreas remain separated by the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), a 149-mile long swath of territory that cuts the peninsula roughly in half. Over 1 million North and South Korean troops are staged within 100 miles of the DMZ, a barrier for many families separated since the end of the war.

The two Koreas are vastly different in many ways yet they remain two countries that share a common heritage and culture. South Korea is a modern, highly industrialized society. Its population of 48 million occupies territory slightly larger than Indiana. By contrast, North Korea is slightly smaller than Mississippi with a population of 23 million. It is an isolated country that faces many issues such as the world spotlight on its quest for nuclear weapons and a famine that left over a third of its population malnourished.

UFL was a unique opportunity to work in the joint and combined (multi-national) command environments. Duty at a joint command is outside the norm for most Coast Guard Reservists; we all strive to work as a joint team that is more ‘purple’ than Coast Guard blue. I had always wanted to visit South Korea. I just never thought I'd have to join the Coast Guard Reserve to get there.



*South Korea is a high industrialized and prosperous country and Daegu is one of its largest and most populated urban centers.*





## Modern Day Minuteman

*RADM Robert J. Papp, left, is presented with the ROA Minuteman Hall of Fame plaque by Maj. Gen. Robert Nester, 2004-05 ROA President, at the ROA National Convention in New York City July 30. Papp, currently serving as D9 Commander in Cleveland, was inducted into the Hall of Fame in recognition of his service as Director of Reserve & Training from October 2002 until May 2004.*

## Nice To Meet You, Mr. President!

*Petty Officer Josh Mitcheltree, left, of Air Station Elizabeth City, N.C. meets briefly with President George W. Bush, right, during one of the president's trips to the Gulf following Hurricane Katrina. The president had called Mitcheltree earlier while the Coast Guardsman was heavily involved in Katrina operations.*



## Hose Handling 101

*Crewmembers from Sea Scout Ship Chaser, of Napa, Calif., test their fire hose handling skills during the annual Safety at Sea Weekend. Some 27 Sea Scout crews throughout the Bay Area convened for the Oct. 21-23 event held at Coast Guard Station San Francisco. Crews participated in a variety of activities including patching a leaky pipe, setting flares and practicing water survival skills.*

# Building Named for Revenue Cutter Physician, Clinic Named for Legendary Nurse

By SN Frank O. Gray

CAPE MAY, N.J. — Fridays are typically very special days at Training Center Cape May, home to the Coast Guard's only recruit Training Center. It's graduation day and the excitement of the graduates, their family and friends permeates the atmosphere.

However, Friday, Oct. 21, 2005 was extra special. In addition to boot camp graduation, it marked the dedication ceremony of the new Samuel J. Call Health Services Center and Rose Gray Patient Unit. Through their passion for the health care profession, both Call and Gray demonstrated their love of caring for members of the Coast Guard's predecessor service (Revenue Cutter Service) as well as today's United States Coast Guard, respectively.

Dr. Samuel J. Call began practicing medicine in Alaska's Aleutian Islands in 1888 and joined the Revenue Cutter Service in 1890. He served on the Revenue Cutter BEAR until 1899 and, during this time, Call was the only physician in the Aleutian Islands. Dr. Call, 1st Lt. David H. Jarvis and 2nd Lt. Ellsworth P. Bertholf (who later became the first Commandant of the Coast Guard) were awarded the Congressional Gold Medal for bravery during an Arctic rescue mission in 1897-98. Returning to the Revenue Cutter Service in September 1903, Call served on the Revenue Cutter THETIS and later on the Revenue Cutter MCCULLOCH. In February 1909, he died at Hollister, Calif. at the age of 50.

Mrs. Rose Gray was a legend at Training Center Cape May where she served as a clinical nurse from 1967 until her death in November 2003. She was the consummate professional — a humorous, compassionate co-worker and most memorable teacher for generations of both Public Health Service [PHS] officers and United States Coast Guard enlisted personnel. She trained more than a generation of PHS medical officers and Health Services Technicians at the Cape May Clinic and ensured continuity of care



Photo by PAV John Edwards, USCG

***Celebrating the Oct. 21 ribbon cutting for the new Samuel J. Call Health Services Center at Training Center Cape May, N.J. are, left to right, U.S. Rep. Frank LoBiondo, NJ-02; CAPT Curtis B. Odom, Commanding Officer of Training Center Cape May; RADM Sally Brice-O'Hara, Director of Reserve and Training; RADM Paul Higgins, Director of Health and Safety; and CAPT Nic Galati, Chief Health Services Division.***

for the large population of recruits, active duty, military dependents, and retirees. Nurse Gray took great joy in her interactions with thousands of newly minted Coasties and had a significant positive impact on their health and well being. It is estimated that over a 36-year period, Nurse Gray touched the lives of over 150,000 recruits.

Dr. Samuel J. Call and Nurse Rose Gray are greatly appreciated for their contributions to the Coast Guard during their many years of dedicated service. Now, the Coast Guard has honored them by dedicating the new facility and patient ward in their memory.

## Basketball tourney, scholarship fund honor fallen Coast Guardsman

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. — The first annual Dunk Fan basketball tournament honored the memory of a fallen Coast Guardsman and raised over \$5,000 for students at his alma mater.

The tournament served as a fundraiser for a scholarship fund established by the family of Petty Officer Brian Colletti and his high school, Fayetteville's Northwood Temple Academy (NTA).

Colletti joined the Coast Guard after graduating from NTA in 1997 where he was captain of the basketball team. After five years at Oregon Inlet, N.C., he was stationed in Ocean City, Md. He had wanted to dedicate his life to helping others but tragically, was murdered July 25, 2004, at the age of 24.

"In life, he loved the Coast Guard, he loved the water, and he loved basketball, not necessarily in that order," said Colletti's mother, Lynda Simmons.

Simmons said her son had hoped to one day coach basketball as a way of mentoring young people, and this tournament is a way of realizing that dream.

"I have no doubt that Brian watched the event with his basketball buddies in heaven, proud that those closest to him were able to turn the tragedy of his untimely death into a celebration of his life," said Simmons.

Dunk Fan was a great success with 13 teams competing and many of Colletti's friends and shipmates supporting the event, including teams from Coast Guard Station Annapolis, Md. and Atlantic Area. The event raised over \$5,000 and several students were awarded \$1500 scholarships.

Dunk Fan will take place the first weekend of every August, in time to celebrate Colletti's birthday (Aug. 2, 1979), his life, and his love of basketball. For info on next year's Dunk Fan tournament, contact Lynda Simmons at: lsimmons@nc.rr.com.



***Petty Officer Brian Colletti playing basketball for his high school, Fayetteville's Northwood Temple Academy.***





## REBI Class 11-05

*Reserve Enlisted Basic Indoctrination Class Romeo 11-05 graduated Aug. 26 at Training Center Cape May, N.J. and is shown in front of CGC DEPENDABLE. Front row, left to right: PS3 Clayton Paprska, MK3 Jose Hernandez, MST3 Gregory Gagnon, ET2 David Swan, MK2 Brian Trimper, MK2 Matthew Eifler. Middle row, l to r: SN Israel Gomez, SN William Lagman, SK3 Holly Salzman, MK1 Miguel Bosch, SN Patrick Wilson, SN Donald Montijo, MK3 Peter Gertsch, MST3 Holly Culver. Back row, l to r: PS3 John Wilson, PS2 John Russo, SN Charles Grimes, PS3 Lawrence Adams, SN Joshua Waldmeier, FS3 Ivens Jean, OS2 Matthew Berg, SK3 Peter Pasciucco JR. Company commanders, l to r, wearing "Smokey Bear" hats: YN1 Lara Negron, MKCS Wayne Self, YN2 Rebecca Garcia.*



Photo by Mr. Scott Prince

## REBI Class 12-05

*Reserve Enlisted Basic Indoctrination Class Romeo 12-05 graduated Sept. 23 at Training Center Cape May, N.J. and is shown in front of Cape May Fisherman's Memorial. Front row, l to r: SN Elvis Ramos, SN Randy Hale, SN Heather Davis, SN Nathan Hemphill, MK3 Narciso Gomez, MK3 Thomas Fuge, SN John Bugg. Second row, l to r: YN3 Erlinda Charest, SN Jose Castillo, SN Todd Smith, BM3 Keary Haubner, SN Melissa Calderon. Back row, l to r: BM2 Jason Bush, DC3 Walter Morton, OS2 Shawn Hobson, SN Matthew Gilligan, MK1 Michael Durrett, MST3 Sean Reif, OS1 Galen Whitham, SN Matthew Cote. Company commanders (wearing Smokey Bear hats): OS1 Thomas Carella, MKCS Wayne Self, EM2 Keith Evans.*



Photo by Mr. Scott Prince

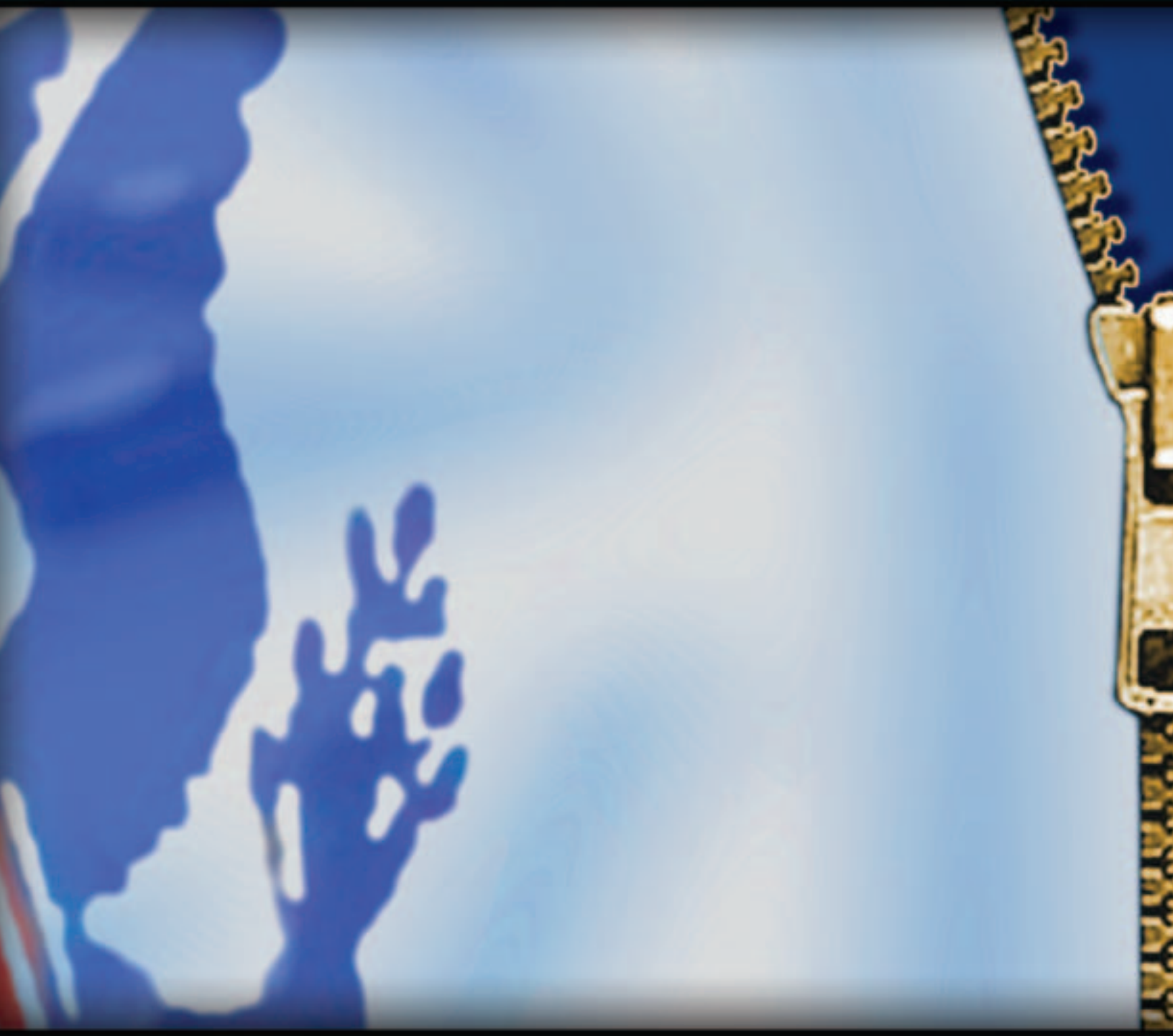
## PS "A" Class 3-05

*Port Security Specialist "A" School Class 3-05 graduated Sept. 23, 2005 at Training Center Yorktown, Va. First column, left: SNPS Brian Diccio, PS3 Jonathan Winslett, PS3 Erin Mulka, SNPS Alejandro Martinez, PS3 Jackeline Aycardi, SNPS Patrick Crowley, PS3 Colby Clevenger, GMC James Clarin, Asst. School Chief; PS3 Joseph Abruzzo, SNPS Ryan Hale, MST1 Candy Davis, Instructor; Mr. Steve Childs, Instructor; Mr. Michael Travis, Instructor; Mr. Daniel Montgomery, Instructor; Mr. Samuel Solivan, Instructor. Second column, right: PS3 Steven Shook, Guidon; PS3 Michael Cavanagh, SNPS Antione Springfield, SNPS Shawn Blanchard, SNPS Thomas Parrish, SNPS Jonathan Reid, PS3 Samuel Bello, SNPS Jason Ebanks, SNPS Kenney Galan, Leading Seaman David Fernander, Royal Bahamian Defense Force; PS3 Paul Polaski, SNPS Robert Clark, Mr. Michael Young, Instructor; LT Robert Griffin, School Chief. At the back, r to l: PS3 Sean Downey, PS3 Francisco Vasquez, Mr. Greg Smith, Instructor; SNPS Kevin Vigh, BM1 Mark Hill, Instructor.*



Photo courtesy GMC James Clarin, Assistant School Chief for PS "A" school

# INTEGRATION







# **A LOOK BACK AT A SERVICEWIDE TRANSFORMATION**



# Historical Building Blocks that Led to Integration

By RADM Bennett S. “Bud” Sparks, USCGR (Ret.)

*Ed’s note: The author of this article, RADM Sparks, served in the Coast Guard Reserve from 1942-89, and has continued his strong support of the CGR since retirement. The Sparks Total Force Award was renamed in his honor in 1993. He has been featured in this magazine in the past, first in July/August 1991 and then again in March 2001. In the 1991 article he said, “The one thing about Coast Guard Reservists is their high level of integrity, honesty and ethics. I don’t see that across America ... We [the CGR] have to have a long-range plan so we know where we will be at various milestones in the future ... If we maintain our standards and ethics, and our professionalism and integrity, we’ll do well.”*

For some time, there has been significant controversy regarding the merits of “integration” in the Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Reserve. Please allow me to submit some history.

In November 1969, a congressional mandate from the House Appropriations Committee report 91-642 warned the Coast Guard that an additional peacetime mission must be found for the Coast Guard Reserve or the Reserve would be disbanded. Coast Guard program leadership was taken completely by surprise. Vociferous defense from the Commandant, Chief of Reserve, and external groups like the Reserve Officers Association convinced Congress to grant a statutory stay of execution. The close call could easily have been resolved by the dissolution of the Coast Guard Reserve and the transfer of its personnel to the Navy Reserve. It was “Reserve augmentation” that apparently saved the day.

In 1972, a statute (Title 14 USC 712) permitted the Coast Guard Reserve to augment Coast Guard missions not directly linked to war or military-related national emergencies.

In June 1972, a congressional mandate came down in House Appropriations Committee report 92-341. When the 1969 warning went unheeded, the Committee issued an ultimatum to the Coast Guard that the Coast Guard Reserve be transferred to the Navy by June 30, 1972. Through the concerted efforts of the Coast Guard, the Department of Transportation, and Reserve Officers Association, the Coast Guard Reserve program was saved.

Very late in 1988, VADM Paul Welling (Rear Admiral at the time), who was then the Chief, Office of Readiness and Reserve, called me into his office (from my civilian employment). He charged me with putting together a group to determine how the Coast Guard Reserve would operate in future years to meet the needs of Coast Guard mobilization, the effective training of reservists, and to meet the mandates of Congress.

As the Senior Officer of the Coast Guard Reserve, I selected the following members to serve as members of this study group:

- CAPT Allyn Norton, USCGR, Senior Reserve Inspector, 5th CG District. In addition to his many Coast Guard assignments, he had “long-range planning” responsibilities at General Electric;
- CAPT (now Rear Admiral) Fred Golove, USCGR, CO Coast Guard Executive Resource Unit, NY. He handled strategic business issues for IBM;



- CAPT David Bernstein, USCGR, Commander Reserve Group Hampton Roads, Va. He was Program Manager of Automated Information Management (AIM);
- CAPT David Viglienze, USCG, Office of Readiness and Reserve;
- CDR (now Captain) John Gaughn, USCGR, CO CGRU Headquarters. He was Maritime Commissioner for the United States, Chief of Staff to the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, and then worked in the White House as military advisor to the president of the United States.

In addition, I utilized upwards of 28 experts to testify before my group and I utilized 154 documents, as listed in the SPARCS report (Strategic Planning and Reserve Capability Study) report of April 4, 1989.

During the next four months, my group tried to determine where the Coast Guard Reserve should be and would be in 15 years — 2005. Well, here we are at the end of those 15 years. Our simple recommendations were: the Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve would pursue full integration into active commands (we called it Operational Augmentation) with Reserve administration the responsibility of the gaining command; that separate reserve units be trained in wartime responsibilities and report to the Theater Combatant Commanders; and that the District Reserve Offices be reduced in their responsibilities.

At that time, this was a bold approach and was difficult to accept Service-wide. We stated that all Coast Guard missions are elements of National Security. We examined the vital role of maritime transportation in sustaining the U.S. economy. Additionally, we suggested “Operational Augmentation” instead of Augmentation for Training. We also urged the Coast Guard to implement a total force policy to manage this new integrated approach to Coast Guard activities. Finally, we recommended a Coast Guard Reserve Strategic Planning Process for the then Office of Readiness and Reserve.

Our report was comprehensive, but the bottom line was that change was necessary for survival. The panel concluded:

- National Security is much broader than military capability and includes economic factors.
- Realistically, everything the Coast Guard does contributes to National Security; e.g. aids to navigation, environmental protection, marine pollution response, waterfront facility inspections, law enforcement, and drug interdiction.
- In times of national mobilization, there will be a need for significantly greater support capability than currently exists. Consequently, support as well as operational personnel will be in high demand; e.g. procurement specialists, industrial engineers, attorneys, technical and maintenance personnel.
- As day-to-day civil duties will continue during a period of mobilization, Reserve augmentation in the Coast Guard civil mission areas contributes with the peacetime Service capability and mobilization readiness.

A follow-up study group under the Commander Pacific Area, VADM Bruce Beran, occurred in April 1992. Then, in 1994, the Commandant created an additional study group under the chairmanship of RADM Rudy Peschel. This study refined my recommendations into actions that would be acceptable to both the Coast Guard and Congress. Among other refinements, they eliminated Coast Guard Reserve Units not assigned to the CINCs for mobilization.

Are there perceived downsides of Coast Guard operational integration? Yes, loss of Reserve camaraderie, loss of Reserve identity and esprit d’corps, loss of Reserve units and Reserve commands, with related promotion capabilities, etc. But the gains outnumber the losses. Let’s all make integration work.

RADM James C. Van Sice, former Director of Reserve and Training, summed it up in his farewell “View from the Bridge” in Issue 4-05, “But I can tell you right now that we have settled the augmentation versus mobilization debate. Augmentation helps train reservists for mobilization, the primary reason our SELRES force exists. It also yields many valuable byproducts in terms of support for routine missions, and will continue to be the central feature of our integrated Coast Guard. But mobilization — and being ready for it — is why we are here.”



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# Integration: Foundation of Readiness

**By CAPT Dale M. Rausch, USCGR  
Chief, Office of Reserve Affairs**

**T**here is no greater measure of the readiness of a Reserve component than its ability to rapidly mobilize and quickly serve as a force multiplier during a time of national emergency.

On Sept. 11, 2001, the Coast Guard Reserve answered the call beyond everyone's expectations. By the evening of Sept. 11, well over 1,200 United States Coast Guard Reservists were on duty around the nation. By the end of the week, the number on board had risen to over 2,000. The Coast Guard Reserve quickly and significantly improved the security of the nation's seaports and waterways.

This rapid surge of Coast Guard forces could not have been accomplished without the Service-wide integration of reservists into the Active Duty commands where they train. Reservists from all over the country donned the uniform and reported to their local units for duty. They blended seamlessly into boat crews and watch sections because they were already trained on the equipment and in the doctrine and operating policy of their local units. Their experience and training enabled them to immediately contribute to enhancing the nation's maritime security.

Except for certain units of the New York National Guard, no other Reserve component responded so quickly and was able to directly contribute so rapidly to the mission of meeting this new national security threat. On Sept. 12, under his unique authority under 14 USC 712, Secretary of Transportation Norman Mineta authorized the mobilization of the entire Coast Guard Selected Reserve.



Department of Defense reservists waited almost four days after Sept. 11 for proclamation of a presidential recall. By that time, Coast Guard Reservists were already on duty and serving all over the nation.

Official recall authorization and formal orders followed, but the point is that our reservists were there, quickly and effectively performing the missions of the Coast Guard in direct support of national security.

Today, the integration of the Active and Reserve force continues to help the Coast Guard perform its missions all over the world. Integration provides field commanders with a powerful tool to quickly and effectively expand the Coast Guard workforce. By leveraging the skills and knowledge of assigned reservists, the unit commander can quickly bring forces to bear to meet pre-planned or rapidly expanding mission requirements.

Integration has proven itself over and over in other events since 9/11. When the Coast Guard sent out the call for reservists to help implement the new and comprehensive regulations promulgated under the Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA), many members enthusiastically volunteered. By tapping into their local knowledge of port infrastructure, they were invaluable in rapidly assisting waterfront facilities and vessels in preparing and implementing their security plans in order to meet the national deadlines and increase the physical security of our nation's seaports and harbors. The success of meeting MTSA's strict timelines for implementation nationwide can be attributed to availability and accessibility of our Coast Guard Selected Reserve.

Successful response to other significant maritime events and disasters, and participation in national level exercises, and ongoing security events like Operation Neptune Shield and last year's Super Bowl security operation in Jacksonville, Fla. can be directly attributed to the effectiveness of our integrated Reserve force.

Integration has helped our reservists achieve more professional satisfaction in their Coast Guard careers and enhanced their sense of duty and commitment to the Service and the nation. This can be measured by a continued rise in the retention rate as well as an increase in enlisted advancements.

As we move ahead, there will be new opportunities for the Coast Guard Reserve to step forward and assist the active duty workforce. In future wars, security threats, disaster response, and during maritime contingencies, the knowledge, skills, and experience our reservists have gained by working side-by-side with their active duty counterparts will continue to be relied upon. With integration as the foundation, rapid response and outstanding performance are, and will continue to be, the true measurement of the readiness of our Coast Guard Reserve.





# Sound Off on Reserve Integration

## What Our Readers Think of Reserve Integration

*Ed's note: Earlier this year, The Reservist asked readers to "Sound Off on Reserve Integration!" Their responses are printed here. Please keep in mind that the views expressed here are not those of the U.S. Coast Guard, Coast Guard Reserve, or the Department of Homeland Security.*

### Positive and Negative of Integration

I am a reservist and just spent three and one-half years on active duty. I was recalled to active duty involuntarily on Sept. 14, 2001, and served 18 months involuntarily before volunteering for another 24 months. In the integration process, we reservists were to be part of one Coast Guard. If there were no reservists, then our nation would probably be drafting recruits for every military service. I'd like to share one negative integration experience and one positive.

During one tour of duty, an XO in my command decided that our unit did not need firearms. I am a reservist so my whole existence is based on the need for trained manpower during war. Training for reservists during this period was nonexistent. Needless to say, we were not ready for the events of September 2001.

As for the positive side of integration, after being recalled, our active duty command got us ready for the War on Terrorism. For the most part, we attended advanced training courses that prepared us for our jobs. At one time, my unit was about 70 percent reservists. I can say that our needs were met. Often, we had hardships but we sacrificed to meet the needs of our country. Some commands would recall and release personnel like a yo-yo, but not our command — they were sympathetic to our needs.

If we are ever recalled on a large scale again, I hope we will remember that releasing a reservist and then recalling him or her 30 days later is a great hardship. I am not sure if our demand for manpower during this period or the integration of the Reserve force into active commands over 10 years ago is responsible for the present situation with the Reserve CWO selection process.

Nevertheless, we as reservists will be here to serve. We are volunteers. Maybe we should look at Reserve units and determine if integration best serves our Coast Guard as a whole. Semper Paratus!

— **CPO Jimmie D. Turner Jr., USCGR**  
**Savannah, Ga.**

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### Integration One of the Best Things Ever for Coast Guard Reserve!

*Ed's note: The following is a reprint from Issue 4-05 (Letters), as it fits the*



### ***“Integration Sound Off” theme.***

This is in response to the letter by CAPT Joseph F. Manfreda on integration published in Issue 02-05 (Page 4). I think the integration of the Coast Guard Reserve force into the active duty force was one of the best things that ever happened to the Coast Guard Reserve. Following four years of active duty, I drilled from 1978-1997. As a drilling reservist, I had several command and XO positions, spent a month in Valdez on the oil spill cleanup, augmented a joint command, and augmented Group/Sector Key West as its Deputy Group Commander.

I found that much more real work was done by reservists when they were augmenting than when they were not. The administrative burden required to maintain separate reserve units was heavy and occupied most of a reserve officer's and CPO's time. I suspect that up to 30 percent of the total time spent by reservists in the old separate reserve units was devoted to administrative stuff.

Once we merged, I found that a motivated, aggressive reservist was a welcome addition to an augmented active duty command. I found that the reservists had access to the training needed to keep him or her proficient, educated and able to advance. I did find that each reservist had to prove him or herself, probably more than the active duty folks did. I am OK with that. That is an unavoidable consequence of being a part-timer, not just in the military reserve, but also in any organization.

I believe the PSUs are a different case and should be maintained separately because they deploy as a unit. I believe that active duty commanders and OICs should be just as responsible for the effective management of their reserve resources as they are their active duty resources.

As a civilian employer I would love to have the kind of flexibility an integrated Reserve force provides.

**— CDR John Dolan-Heitlinger, USCGR(Ret.)  
Key West, Fla.**

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## **Erroneous Assumptions**

This is in reference to CDR John Dolan-Heitlinger's letter in Issue 4-05 and my letter that ran in Issue 2-05. Often when criticism of the CGR integration system is presented such as I have been doing for over 15 years, those who rise to its defense frequently make two erroneous assumptions. The first assumption is that there are only two choices: either the old augmentation system or integration. The second is that we critics want the CGR to change back to the augmentation system with its Reserve Training Units (RTUs). These are the implied assumptions of CDR Dolan-Heitlinger's letter (Issue 4-05) and his opinions about the two systems.

Let's set the record straight. Despite many writings, some of which have been published, an extensive paper (“A View Aft, A Vision Forward”), and a formal presentation at the ROA convention in 1996, my view has always been that the “old” augmentation system is not even remotely desirable. Both augmentation with its RTUs that were under considerable and unnecessary administrative burdens and the “new” integration system under active duty commands and their missions were and are both dysfunctional and counter-productive to Reserve mobilization readiness, especially for INCONUS Port Security. Since its inception, the CGR's main mobilization mission has been Port Security.

Furthermore, the responses to the integration comparison questions (as announced on Page 45 of Issue 4-05) about each system (augmentation vs. integration) will be an unscientific opinion poll about two inappropriate military readiness systems. Do we want to know which system makes reservists “feel better” or who is ready and for what?

Other military Reserve systems as exemplified by the Marine Corps and Air Force are options that Coast Guard regulars, reservists, and retirees should have been following. Clearly RTUs were never military units capable of mobilization. CDR Dolan-Heitlinger's statement in Issue 4-05 (Letters, Page 4) that he believes



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“the PSUs are a different case and should be maintained separately because they deploy as a unit” begs the point that perhaps Reserve deployable military units should be the example and not an exception.

Rather than the either/or choices, let me offer a few questions that ought to stimulate investigation and thoughtful discussion especially among senior Coast Guard officers both regular and reserve.

- 1) Why did the Coast Guard activate an OCONUS PSU to help secure New York harbor in the aftermath of 9/11?
- 2) Now four years later, why are there no Reserve MSSTs?
- 3) After 9/11, what has the CGR organization been contributing to the significant ongoing efforts for creating a new INCONUS Port Security system?
- 4) What identified future threats are integrated CG Reservists preparing to meet and how will they meet them? Do they have mobilization orders and receive training that reflects specific requirements to meet those threats?
- 5) Why did the OCONUS PSUs reach mobilization exhaustion so that their mission was recently turned over to the Navy?
- 6) Is integration/augmentation so ingrained into the Coast Guard’s culture that any significant reduction would financially and psychologically be painful?
- 7) With few real opportunities for command experience in the CGR, what mobilization purpose do Reserve captains or admirals serve?
- 8) In 1992, the CGR personnel requirement was reduced from approximately 12,000 to 8,000 with the Coast Guard claiming that 8,000 were sufficient. Then in the late 1990s, another CG study indicated that the CGR should be ramped back up to 12,000. Explain in detail what number is correct so that a chief, a senior leader in another military service, or a member of Congress could understand the basis and rationale for that number.

To be perfectly clear, we who criticize the Reserve’s integration program do not want to go back to 1992 and recreate those dysfunctional RTUs. Instead, we want to take the Coast Guard back to the mid-1970s for a historical military lesson to learn how other military services strategically reorganized their Reserve forces into true military units based on specified missions with equipment and focused training. In particular, we would like the vast majority of currently integrated Coast Guard Reservists to be reorganized. They should be moving forward by getting in step militarily with specified missions, unit organization, and training provided by regulars and RPAs. The PSUs would become the examples to guide on. Under such an organized system, there would be command billets for senior officers and meaningful positions for even the highest rated enlisted personnel.

We want the Coast Guard Reserve to be truly Semper Paratus in a military uniform manner as best it can to meet the next crisis when the Coast Guard, the Navy or the nation calls. Sept. 11 was a wake up call for the Coast Guard that should have alerted its Reserve to question the wisdom of integration.

— **CAPT Joe Manfreda, USCGR(Ret.)**  
**Chicago, Ill.**

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## **Integration OK Until 9-11**

It is my opinion that during normal circumstances, integration may have had some success. Boat crews were marginally able to maintain qualifications and admin functions were done. However, there was always a lag time for new admin



personnel to come up to speed on Reserve issues when coming on board. Under normal conditions, this was not a universal problem. This all changed after Sept. 11, 2001.

The active duty cadre was overwhelmed with Reserve issues after 9-11. Pay issues were a disaster after 9-11 and still exist. It took me 90 days to receive a correct DD214 and I still had money coming to me from PCS after nine months.

Personally, I was involved with the protection of a high value asset (Valdez Marine Terminal) and during that time, came to the opinion that integration is a complete failure. Personnel were deployed to Iraq and our job was to train their replacements. We were already stretched for people (doing the job) and now we had to take people off line to train people with no qualifications. The Coast Guard is now in the homeland defense business and better find a better way to get people where they are needed.

**— BMC Ron Hongell, USCGR  
Aberdeen, Wash.**

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## **Let's Seize the Moment!**

I appreciate *The Reservist's* initiative to get member input on Reserve integration in preparation for this special issue on integration. My chosen topic is qualification. In my view, I am very qualified to mobilize and perform valuable service. However, this was not the result of any formal training program, but rather due to survival skills. Prior to integration, I was mainly skilled in Reserve unit administration. I may have looked ready on paper, but I was not really ready to do my mobilization assignment, WHEC augmentation. Following integration, I was able to find a niche and prove my worth to the active duty unit. Many of my peers were not successful. My prior active duty and academy training helped a lot because I was able to understand the culture and what its leaders expected. This led to real world assignments that added value and enabled me to serve in a way that would never have been possible as a Reserve unit officer.

The challenge now, as I see it, is to take the mystery out of the steps to a successful career path. The assignment and tour length policies recently published in The Reserve Policy Manual should help. Implementation of the Reserve Strategic Employment Work Group recommendations will also be critical. As the roles of the Reserve force are clarified, programs can be designed to enable junior members to achieve qualifications for the highest priority missions in the limited time available to reservists. Lastly, it's important to publish clearer guidance on the roles of senior Reserve officers and enlisted. In addition to maintaining the operational qualifications we have acquired in our careers, I see key roles in mentoring, ensuring communications, monitoring readiness, and leading mobilization when necessary.

In summary, the fact that over 70 percent of the Reserve force has been mobilized since Sept. 11, 2001 is a sign of our qualifications and operational value post integration. There is an unprecedented level of ownership of the Reserve force at the highest levels. Now we must seize the moment and put systems in place that make it easier for the average member to attain and maintain operational qualifications. Distance learning will be a key tool. All members should have the opportunity to get qualified early in their careers and pursue advancement to a position of leadership as they become more senior. *Semper Paratus!*

**— CAPT Robert Weil  
MLCPAC Reserve Deputy**





# SERVE & PROTECT



RESERVISTS PLAY KEY ROLE AT  
COAST GUARD'S NEW MLE ACADEMY

STORY AND PHOTO BY  
LTJG TOM GROSE, USCGR



**T**he cool, hazy grey of the Charleston, S.C. sky hasn't turned into morning yet when SK1 Paul Turner shows up to work out with his class of boarding officers. It's 0530 and his class of 50-plus students is still rubbing the sleep out of their eyes.

Turner transferred into the Coast Guard Reserve after six years on active duty and is one of five reservists working at the Coast Guard's Maritime Law Enforcement Academy (MLEA) that recently moved from Yorktown, Va. to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Charleston, S.C.

The MLE School was established in 1977 at the U.S. Coast Guard Training Center in Yorktown, Va. to provide Coast Guard personnel with the necessary training to conduct their jobs as federal law enforcement officers. In November 2004, the MLEA Boarding Officer Course in Yorktown and the Boarding Team Member School in Petaluma, Calif. combined to form the MLEA at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Charleston, SC. Today, the MLEA trains over 1,900 students a year, including students from foreign governments and state agencies from throughout the country.

"This is the best training school in the Coast Guard," said EMC Joseph Chapman. "We keep the students fully involved — from sun up to sun down, we are teaching them something."

It's now 0800, and the students have just finished showering up and getting some breakfast, before they march over to class to be taught Initial Safety Inspection (ISI) procedures by Chief Chapman. The chief, a reservist who transferred with the school when it left Yorktown, teaches the legal side of Boarding Officer School. Boarding officers are federal law enforcement officers charged with enforcing all applicable federal laws as set forth in the Constitution, statutes, regulations, and federal court decisions.

In order to uphold and enforce the law, students at MLEA must learn, understand, and apply a multitude of laws and legal principles. The law subject curriculum is divided between classroom time, laboratory, and dynamic practical exercises. Students start in the classroom, learning authority and jurisdiction, criminal procedure in the maritime realm, and criminal statutes that they will be expected to enforce as boarding officers in the field. Students are tested weekly on this material by written examination.

At 1000, the students break from the classroom and head over to Boat House 63-5 for Tactical Procedures Class. In addition to classes in Regulations and Law, students will receive training and instruction in Use of Force, taught by PS1 Joseph Terrell. He transferred to Charleston from TRACEN Petaluma when the BTM School moved here. This training will include the Coast Guard's use of force continuum, deadly force, defensive tactics, handcuffing, OC pepper spray, expandable baton, and tactical procedures.

"I guess you could kind of call us all trailblazers here, I mean as reservists, the five of us here will have played a significant part in getting this school off the ground and running," said Terrell. "Down the road, it will be nice to look back and be able to say 'yeah, I helped get that school running.'"

The students break for lunch at noon while the staff heads back to the office for a staff meeting and afternoon planning session. With up to three classes of potential Boarding Officers and Boarding Team members on board at any given time, it's difficult for the staff to find time during the day to plan and coordinate with one another.

At 1300, the summer day really begins to warm up. Most of the staff is dressed in civilian clothes while the students break into teams of four to practice mock boardings. It takes most of the staff

to successfully run these drills that will last late into the afternoon. Sweat drips off Turner's face while he kneels handcuffed on the deck of the boarding platform on one of the donated yachts the school uses to practice boardings. On this particular drill, YN2 Nicholas Valcourt and OS1 Kenneth Norris will monitor the boarding from a closed circuit video system inside the boathouse so they can provide feedback to the teams after the drill is completed. They use these "mock" boardings to present the students with a variety of situations to test the students' knowledge of boarding regulations.

The regulations subject matter covers all aspects of recreational vessel carriage requirements, boarding procedures, boating under the influence enforcement, and commercial fishing industry vessel safety regulations. Since the Motorboat Safety Act of 1940, the Coast Guard's efforts to educate the boating public through enforcement and public relations have resulted in the saving of thousands of lives and millions of dollars of property. Graduates of MLEA leave with a firm grasp and understanding of the regulations and the importance of education through enforcement.

At the start, each student learns the procedures for a safe, legal, and professional boarding and how to conduct each boarding in accordance with

Commandant Policies. The students become familiar with important administrative requirements including licensing, state numbering, and federal

documentation. In addition, students will be able to determine the correct safety equipment required for different size vessels, and how to inspect lifejackets, visual distress signals, and fire extinguishers. Protection of the environment is achieved through the student's additional enforcement of oil and garbage pollution requirements. A large part of the Coast Guard's mission is conducting boardings on commercial fishing vessels, so an entire section is devoted to covering the carriage requirements and safety issues relating to them.

A boarding officer would not be completely prepared without a thorough understanding and ability to handle a boating under the influence (BUI) case. The Coast Guard's BUI enforcement policy,

physiology of alcohol, field sobriety tests, and operation of the Alco-Sensor III are covered extensively. Students are required to demonstrate proficiency prior to completion of the BUI section.

It's 1630 and both the students and instructors are exhausted after working all afternoon in the hot summer sun. Everyone will get a little break now. Students will head back to their rooms to study, relax, or prepare for their evening meal. Instructors will go back to their offices to discuss how things went and what they could have done to make the boardings more beneficial.

Meanwhile, our reservists prepare for an evening study session with the students at 1700. They will field questions from any of the material they covered that week. The students have a major law exam in the morning and they'll need all the help they can get from the instructors to pass it.

"At least tomorrow we get to administer the OC pepper spray," said Turner. "That always adds a little more excitement to the day."

#### Contacting MLE Academy:

Commanding Officer  
USCG MLE Academy  
2000 Bainbridge Ave.  
Charleston, SC 29405  
Attn: Training Officer

Internet: <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-o/mlea/index.shtm>

Intranet: <http://cgweb.mlca.uscg.mil/mlea/index.php>





## In Brief

### • TRAINING COURSE MATERIAL RE-TESTING POLICY

**REVISED** — ALCOAST 586/05 established a 21-calendar-day waiting period between test taking attempts for all End of Course Tests (EOCT) administered by the Coast Guard Institute, including Enlisted Professional Military Education (EPME) Advancement Qualification Exams (AQE). This policy change became effective Nov. 28, 2005. The intent of the policy change is to make testing opportunities equitable for all personnel, especially those who rely on the postal system. Additionally, it acts to discourage test sampling and encourages appropriate study time between test taking attempts. For reservists, when authorized by the Reserve Policy Manual, COMDTINST M1001.28 (Series), the use of Readiness Management Period (RMP) orders should be considered to provide Selected Reservists the opportunity to retake EOCT/AQE within the same wait period as active duty members without the need to wait for, or change, scheduled IDT drills. Questions should be directed to your unit Educational Services Officer (ESO). For more details, please see ALCOAST 586/05 (R 281753Z NOV 05).

• **FAMILY SGLI** — Family Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (FSGLI) is a program extended to the spouses and dependent children of members insured under the SGLI program. FSGLI provides up to a maximum of \$100,000 of insurance coverage for spouses, not to exceed the amount of SGLI the insured member has in force, and \$10,000 for dependent children. Spousal coverage is issued in increments of \$10,000. To learn more about FSGLI, call 1-800-419-1473 or check the VA Web site: [www.insurance.va.gov/sgliSite/FSGLI/sglifam.htm](http://www.insurance.va.gov/sgliSite/FSGLI/sglifam.htm)

• **CG MUTUAL ASSISTANCE KATRINA FUND** — In the wake of the devastation caused by Hurricane Katrina, there has been an outpouring of compassion for those Coast Guard members and families hard hit by this disaster in the impact area. Many have expressed a desire to help. In response, Coast Guard Mutual Assistance (CGMA) has established an account to receive contributions designated for that specific purpose. Contributions marked "Katrina" will be earmarked and tracked to ensure they are used first and foremost to meet the needs of Coast Guard members and families associated with Hurricane Katrina in accordance with normal CGMA policies and procedures. Tax deductible contributions should be made out to "Coast Guard Mutual Assistance or CGMA" by check, money order or with a credit card marked in the memo area or noted for "Katrina." Contribution forms may be found, and secure credit card contributions may be made through the CGMA Web site at: [www.cgmaHQ.org](http://www.cgmaHQ.org). Click on "Contributing to CGMA," then on "Credit Card." Checks, payable to "CGMA" may be sent to the following address:

**Coast Guard Mutual Assistance  
4200 Wilson Blvd., Suite 610  
Arlington, VA 22203-1804**

If you have any further questions, please contact Coast Guard Mutual Assistance at 202-493-6622 or 800-881-2462. To date, CGMA has received over \$1.1 million in contributions for the Katrina account. It has provided over \$1.7 million in assistance for Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma in over 800 cases.

• **COAST GUARD IN ACTION CALENDAR 2006** — Coast Guard calendars for 2006 are now available. This is the 11th consecutive (and last) year that retired reservist CWO4 Tom Fletcher will offer these calendars. They can be ordered by mail for \$12.95, plus \$4.50 shipping and handling. Discounts are given for large orders. Make checks payable to Lighthouse Enterprises, P.O. Box 1126, Arvada, CO 80001-1126; E-mail: [tfbl3925@msn.com](mailto:tfbl3925@msn.com). *This information is published as a service to our readers and does not constitute an endorsement by the U.S. Coast Guard or The Reservist magazine.*



• **RESERVE POLICY STATEMENT RELEASED** — The Reserve Policy Statement will be distributed to all Commands with a Reserve workforce. The Reserve Policy Statement is printed in the front of this issue on Page 15.

• **PSC TOPEKA CALL CENTER** — The Customer Care call center at PSC Topeka will now be staffed two weekends a month beginning in December to assist and answer questions regarding password resets, pay, travel, and user support for UTS and Direct Access. Phone support hours are 0730-1600, Central Time. The weekend schedule for FY06 is as follows: Jan. 7-8, Jan 21-22; Feb. 11-12, Feb 25-26; March 11-12, March 18-19; April 22-23; May 13-14, May 20-21; June 10-11, Jun3 17-18, July 8-9, July 15-16; Aug. 12-13; Aug. 19-20; Sept. 9-10, Sept. 16-17. Call 785-339-2200 or 1-866-772-8724, or send an e-mail to:

[PSCCustomerCare@HRSIC.uscg.mil](mailto:PSCCustomerCare@HRSIC.uscg.mil)  
or complete the online form at

<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/psc/customerservice.shtm>.

For retired pay issues, please continue to call 1-800-772-8724 or 785-339-3415.

• **RESERVE FAMILY READINESS AWARD** — Solicitations for the FY05 Reserve Affairs Family Readiness Award (RAFA) are due to Commandant (CG-1312) no later than Dec. 20, 2005. The award criteria are announced via ALCOAST 558/05. The award will be presented to the winning unit's Commanding Officer and a representative of its Family Support Program at an awards ceremony in the Hall of Heroes at the Pentagon Feb. 17, 2006. For more info, see ALCOAST 558/05 or contact LTJG Greg Reilly, [greilly@comdt.uscg.mil](mailto:greilly@comdt.uscg.mil) or 202-267-0192.



# Upcoming Events

## JANUARY 2006

• **USS SERPENS WREATH LAYING** — The D.C. Chapter of the Chief Petty Officers Association is sponsoring the 5th annual wreath laying at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., Sunday, Jan. 29, 2 p.m., to commemorate the Coast Guard's worst single disaster during World War II. For info on USS SERPENS (AK-97), go to: [www.arlingtoncemetery.org](http://www.arlingtoncemetery.org) (under "Historical Information"). For a story from last year's event, see *The Reservist*, Volume 52, Issue 3-05, Page 15. For event info, contact MCPO Mark Allen, DC CPOA President, [mallen@sgt-inc.com](mailto:mallen@sgt-inc.com), 202-267-6235.



## FEBRUARY 2006

• **ROA MID-WINTER CONFERENCE** — Feb. 5-8, 2006, Hilton Hotel and Towers, Washington, D.C. For info, contact ROA, 1 Constitution Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002; 202-479-2200; [www.roa.org](http://www.roa.org)



• **JUNIOR OFFICER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SEMINAR (JOPDS) UPDATE** — Reservists may earn one non-pay RMP (retirement points ONLY) for each day of JOPDS attendance. For more information see ALCOAST 595/05.

• **ROA COAST GUARD RECEPTION** — The ROA Department of D.C. Coast Guard Chapter 4 cordially invites all USCGR and other ROA members to this annual event on Monday, Feb. 6, at 5 p.m. at the U.S. House of Representatives Rayburn Office Building (Banquet Room B339), located at the intersection of Independence Avenue and South Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. (note the alternative site this year due to renovations underway at the ROA Headquarters Building). Attire is Coast Guard Service Dress Blue (Bravo)

## Reunions

## OCTOBER 2006

• **327-FOOT SECRETARY CLASS CUTTERS** — 70th anniversary celebration, Oct. 5-8, 2006, Mt. Pleasant, Patriots Point, S.C. Anyone who served on any of the following seven cutters is invited to this once-in-a-lifetime event (CGC BIBB, W-31; CGC CAMPBELL, W-32; CGC DUANE, W-33; CGC HAMILTON, W-34; CGC INGHAM, W-35; CGC SPENCER, W-36; CGC TANEY, W-37). Deadline for registration is Sept. 15, 2006. For info, contact Gordon Bell, 215-393-6195; E-mail: [327CuttersCele@comcast.net](mailto:327CuttersCele@comcast.net)

## WRITE A RETIRED SHIPMATE...

• **RETIRED COAST GUARDSMAN** — CWO4 (PERS) Ralph Hawkins, USCGR (Ret.) is currently in long-term medical care

or business suit (coat and tie). Cost: O3 and below, \$20; O4 and above, \$30; O3 and below couples, \$35; O4 and above couples, \$45. Checks should be made payable to: ROA DC Chapter 4. For more info, contact CDR Robert Carmack, USCGR, 502 Leaning Oak St., Gaithersburg, MD 20878; 240-505-4600; 301-926-9687; [rcarmack@ventera.com](mailto:rcarmack@ventera.com).

• **COAST GUARD RESERVE BIRTHDAY** — It's number 65 for the Coast Guard Reserve on Sunday, Feb. 19!

## APRIL 2006

• **CWOA NATIONAL CONVENTION** — April 19-22, Comfort Inn Hotel & Conference Center, Bowie, Md. Contact Ed Swift, CWOA Administrative Office, c/o James Creek Marina, 200 V St. SW, Washington, DC 20024; 202-554-7753; [cwoauscg@aol.com](mailto:cwoauscg@aol.com)

## JUNE 2006

• **USCG INNOVATION EXPO** — Week of June 26, 2006, in Tampa, Fla. Start making plans now to exhibit, attend or use as your 2006 conference gathering place. For info, contact Mr. Fred Hooghouse, 202-267-2130; [fhooghouse@comdt.uscg.mil](mailto:fhooghouse@comdt.uscg.mil)



## JULY 2006

• **COAST GUARD FESTIVAL** — Friday, July 28 through Sunday, Aug. 6 in Grand Haven Mich., Coast Guard City, USA! Parade and fireworks are Saturday, Aug. 5. For info, contact: U.S. Coast Guard Festival, 113 N. Second St., Grand Haven, MI 49417; 1-888-207-2434; [contact@ghcgfest.org](mailto:contact@ghcgfest.org) Web: [www.ghcgfest.org](http://www.ghcgfest.org)



and would love to hear from his shipmates. CWO4 Hawkins enlisted in the Coast Guard Reserve back on Sept. 9, 1964, and was a member of Recruit Company Foxtrot 56 before serving extensively within the First Coast Guard District. His contact info: CWO4 Ralph Hawkins, Room 123, c/o Springside of Pittsfield LTCF, 255 Lebanon Avenue, Pittsfield, MA 01201; Phone: 413-499-2334 (ask for Room 123).

**Ed's note:** If you are planning a reunion and/or retirement ceremony and would like the Reserve community to know about it, please send it at least three or four months in advance to the magazine. The address and e-mail are on Page 2.

# Awards

## Defense Meritorious Service Medal

CDR John D. Hooper, COMDT (G-O)

## Coast Guard Commendation Medal

PSCS Gary J. Vencill, MSO/Group Portland, Ore.

## Coast Guard Achievement Medal

BMC Jeffrey P. Slusarz, CEU Oakland, Calif.

SN Christopher J. Hooper, STA Manasquan Inlet, N.J.

## Commandant's Letter of Commendation

LTJG Gary Thiel, MSO Port Arthur, Texas

**Note to Reservists:** If you received an award you would like to see published in the magazine, send a copy of the citation to *The Reservist*. The magazine does not receive a list of awards from any specific source or office.



Photo courtesy LCDR Alma Certa, USCGR

BMC Kenneth Roche, USCGR, right, of Station Shinnecock, N.Y., is pinned Reserve Command Master Chief by CDR John Healey of Sector Field Office Moriches, N.Y. Aug. 20.



Photo by ENS Charlayne Holliday.

CDR Christopher Meade, left, Commanding Officer of ESU Honolulu, presents Steve Robertson, center, of Hawaii Pacific Health, with the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve Patriotic Employer certificate at a recent ceremony in Honolulu. LT Lisa Ariola-Shrewsbury, right, is employed by Hawaii Pacific Health and is currently serving at the ESU. Ariola-Shrewsbury's immediate supervisor, Rona Chung, was unavailable to accept the award because she was assisting with hurricane relief on the mainland.



Photo courtesy of MKC James Elsenberg

CAPT Richard Kaser, left, of MSO Houston, presents an Army Meritorious Service Medal to MKC James Elsenberg recently at MSU Galveston. Elsenberg, a reservist, also received a Coast Guard Commendation Medal from the USCG. Both awards were earned during the chief's recent deployment to Kuwait and Iraq.



Photo by PA3 Beth Reynolds, USCGR

PA2 Judy Silverstein recently received the top honor for her news writing, and was presented with the 2004 JOC Alex Haley Award for Public Affairs Excellence during a ceremony Oct. 5 at the Jamal Building in Washington, D.C. Silverstein, a reservist, is serving on active duty with the USCG's Rescue 21 program.



# Advancements

## Reserve Enlisted Advancements

### Effective Oct. 1, 2005

From Enlisted Reserve Advancement Announcement (ERAA) No. 10-05, ALCGPERSCOM 087/05 (R 231757Z SEP 05). Last names can sometimes be cutoff if they exceed eight characters. Questions should be directed to YNC Jeff Pilkington, [jpilkington@hrsic.uscg.mil](mailto:jpilkington@hrsic.uscg.mil) or 785-339-3410.

### BOATSWAIN'S MATE(BM)

BM2 C L PFAFF

### ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN(ET)

ETC T D VANDLEN

### MACHINERY TECHNICIAN(MK)

MK1 M TORRES

MK2 D W ROACH  
MK2 P B SHORT  
MK2 R L MCMULLEN  
MK2 K R SULLIVAN  
MK2 Z K ROBERSON  
MK2 A L BIRDS

### MARINE SCIENCE TECHNICIAN(MST)

MST1 A N GRAMS  
MST2 L S GARROD

### PORT SECURITY SPECIALIST(PS)

PSC C E DAVIS

### YEOMAN(YN)

YN2 J L BOURQUIN  
YN2 L K FERNANDEZ  
YN3 M R POWELL

### Effective Nov. 1, 2005

From Enlisted Reserve Advancement Announcement (ERAA) No. 11-05, ALCGPERSCOM 096/05 (R 211204Z OCT 05).

### BOATSWAIN'S MATE(BM)

BM1 E M JOHNSON  
BM1 S A MARCHEANO  
BM2 B A SHEPHERD JONES

### GUNNERS MATE(GM)

GM1 W M GIBSON  
GM2 J J BURKHARDT

### MACHINERY TECHNICIAN(MK)

MK1 M A FILIPPI  
MK1 D R JONES

### MARINE SCIENCE TECHNICIAN(MST)

MST1 M F STORINO

MST1 J H RENO  
MST1 H S HYMAN  
MST2 D S MACDONALD  
MST2 D G DESAI

### PUBLIC AFFAIRS SPECIALIST(PA)

PA1 S A OLVERA

### PORT SECURITY SPECIALIST(PS)

PSC T D HICKMAN

### STOREKEEPER(SK)

SK1 B J HOUSE

### YEOMAN(YN)

YNC P FEENEY  
YNC A S MYERS  
YN2 D F RINGLE  
YN2 P S SHANLEY  
YN2 C D WARMOTH  
YN2 A L TALBOTT



*Congratulations are in order for Patricia Feeney, center, as she is pinned E-7 (YNC), by her husband, Tom Feeney, left, and D9 Response Division's CAPT Paul Preusse, right, in Cleveland Oct. 28. Feeney has served as D9's (Great Lakes) Summerstock Yeoman for 10 years.*



*LT Eric Bernstein, center, USCGR, Executive Officer of PSU 301, Cape Cod, Mass., is frocked to the rank of lieutenant commander during the unit's Tailored Unit Training Assessment / Final Evaluation Period at SMTC Camp Lejeune, N.C. PSU 301 Commanding Officer CDR Stevan Little Sr., left, and Command Chief PSC Eric Johnson, right, performed the honors of pinning on his new collar devices Sept. 21, 2005.*

# Promotions

## Reserve Officer Promotions

The following Reserve officer promotions are authorized via Officer Promotion Authorization Listing (OPAL) No. 11-05, ALCGPERSCOM 099/05 (ALCGR 241939Z OCT 05). Listing includes name, status, date of rank and unit. POC for Reserve officers is LCDR Michael Smith, CGPC-rpm-1, 202-493-1702.

### TO COMMANDER:

CARUSO MAX A. RESERVE, 01NOV2005, CG PACAREA

### TO LIEUTENANT COMMANDER:

DWYER, WILLIAM G., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, SECTOR NEW YORK

CERTA, ALMA K., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, CG SFO MORICHES

FINK, CHRISTOPHER E., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, CG LANTAREA

CUCINELLI, NICHOLAS S., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, CGPC

MITCHELL, JULIE L., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, SECTOR SAN FRANCISCO

BARTON, MICHAEL G., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, CGD ONE

HIGGINS, KERRY J., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, COMMANDANT

CALLAHAN, MICHAEL J., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, CG ISC BOSTON

ARIOLA-SHREWSBURY, LISA, RESERVE, 01NOV2005, CG ESU HONOLULU

WADLEIGH, MATTHEW D., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, CGD ELEVEN

MACH, RAYMOND A., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, CG LANTAREA

GARCIA, EPHRAIM, RESERVE, 01NOV2005, HDCU 201

SETTLE, JOHN R., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, CG MIFC-LANT

VILLAYERDE, SERGIO, RESERVE, 01NOV2005, SECTOR NEW YORK

BENFER, STACEY A., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, CGD ELEVEN

NEIMAN, RICHARD E., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, CGRU USJFCOM

DECKER, TIMOTHY W., RESERVE, 01NOV2005, CG MSU TOLEDO

# Retirements

## RET-1

(Retired With Pay)

**JUNE 2005**

EM2 Richard E. Finley

**AUGUST 2005**

MK2 George T. Beyer\*

\* Corrected from Issue 7-05, pg. 48

**OCTOBER 2005**

CAPT Peter L. Maier  
CAPT Malcolm B. Playfair  
CAPT John W. Reiter  
CDR Bruce Y. Arnold  
CDR Gregory V. Guenard  
CDR William R. Loomis  
CDR Ronald G. Magee  
CDR Terrence J. Stobbe  
LT Mark A. Gellash  
CWO4 Dean M. Johnson  
CWO4 Larry L. Willard  
CWO3 Norris N. Dahl  
CWO2 Larry D. Phillips  
CWO2 James E. Schloss  
PSC Richard Allen  
PSC Ronald J. Charbonneau  
PSC Donald J. Sheridan  
YNC Amelia J. Goodfield  
BM1 Daniel J. Jester  
BM1 John D. Naylor  
EM1 Otto P. Schlicht  
ET1 James T. Jacobs  
IV1 Richard L. Peregrin  
MK1 Ernesto Y. Ibale  
MK1 Manfred A. Kohler  
PS1 Pawlo Chmeliwskyj  
PS1 Paul R. McCoy  
PS1 Luis Sanchez  
YN1 George S. Mathison  
YN1 Frederick G. Swaffield

## RET-2

(Retired Awaiting Pay)

**JULY 2005**

CAPT Mark R. Trammell, D8

**OCTOBER 2005**

CAPT Robert W. Grabb, MLCLANT  
LCDR Jill K. Druskis, D8  
LT Gerilyn L. Bosse, D1  
CWO3 Paula J. More, MLCLANT  
CWO2 Michael T. Spicer, PACAREA  
BMCM Robert S. Perlow, D1  
YNCM James J. Connolly, PACAREA  
BMCS Luis Canales, D8  
MKCS Bruce E. Bailey, D11  
DCC Robert D. McMenamin, CG Yard  
OSC Lawrence W. Dill, D8  
BM1 Gary L. Scheidel, CGPC  
EM1 Deborah M. Demello-Lynn, CGPC  
MK1 Scott J. Evans, D1  
PS1 Richard M. Duillo, CGPC  
SK1 Baron J. Yankowitz, D7  
YN1 Guy R. Aylor, D8  
BM2 Raymond W. Cooper, D5  
BM2 Kenith L. Murphy, CGPC  
BM2 Marcia K. Pardue, CGPC  
BM2 David K. Pruitt, D5  
HS2 Rodney L. Palmer, D9  
MK2 Michael C. Stanford, D11  
MST2 John P. Flynn, D13  
OS2 Victor M. Robles, CGPC  
EM3 Douglas J. Brown, MLCAPAC  
HS3 Lillian Martinez, CGPC

**Source: Ms. Lynn Couch, Personnel Service Center (RAS)**



Photo by BM1 Mark Walker, MSO Juneau

**ABOVE: MCPO James Connolly is piped ashore at the conclusion of his retirement ceremony Sept. 29 in Juneau, Alaska. Connolly, shown here with his shadow box and son, Cory, served more than 38 years in the Coast Guard and Reserve.**

**BELOW: CWO3(PERS) Paula J. More, right, with her husband, CAPT Charles More, USCG(Ret.), was honored at a retirement ceremony Sept. 15 at ISC Boston for her 22 years service in the Coast Guard Reserve.**



Photo courtesy LCDR Gary Jones, ISC Boston

# Taps

## • VADM Paul E. Trimble,

**USCG(Ret.),** 92, Nov. 16, 2005, in Palm Harbor, Fla. Born in Agenda, Kan. in 1913, he spent his early years in Milaca, Minn. He graduated from the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in 1936, and earned master's degree from Harvard School of Business in 1942. He commanded USS HOQUIAM, USS SAUSALITO, CGC STORIS, CGC DUANE, and served as Commander, Escort Division 27. He was commanding officer of the Coast Guard Base at Boston. He also served as Comptroller of the Coast Guard and later as Chief of Staff at Headquarters before being promoted to the rank of rear admiral in 1964. In 1966, he was appointed Vice Commandant of the Coast Guard and attained the rank of vice admiral. After 34 years service, he retired from the Coast Guard on July 1,



**VADM Paul E. Trimble, USCG(Ret.)**

1970. He then became president of the Lake Carriers Association in Cleveland. He is survived by his spouse, Marie Waring Trimble; a daughter, Sharrol Foels; a son, James; four grandchildren; 14 great-grandchildren. VADM Trimble will be buried at sea (Gulf of Mexico) from a Coast Guard cutter on a date to be determined. Donations in lieu of flowers may be made to Coast Guard Mutual Assistance for relief of hurricane victims. Donations by check should be made out to CGMA, marked in the memo area "Hurricane Relief" and mailed to: CGMA, 4200 Wilson Blvd., Suite 610, Arlington, VA 22203-1804, or via the CGMA Web site at [www.cgma.org](http://www.cgma.org). For more detailed information, see ALCOAST 581/05.

## • CAPT Harry Jack Reckitt,

**USCG(Ret.),** 69, Aug. 28, 2005, in Arlington, Va. Born in West Chester, Pa.,



he graduated from the USCG Academy in 1957, from the Armed Forces Staff College in 1969, and earned a master's degree in operations research from The George Washington University in 1975. His sea duty was aboard CGC ROCKAWAY, CGC ACTIVE, CGC KIMBALL and CGC MIDGETT. He served 30 years in the Coast Guard and was Deputy Chief of Readiness at Coast Guard Headquarters prior to retiring in 1987. He then worked as a program manager for Analytical Systems Engineering Corporation (later acquired by Lockheed Martin). Survivors include his wife of 48 years, Delphine Roberts Reckitt; three children, Lisa Zaidan, Joy Woodman, and Stephen Reckitt; four grandchildren. Funeral services were held at Arlington National Cemetery Nov. 23, 2005. In lieu of flowers, memorials in his name may be made to Capital Hospice or the American Cancer Society.

- **CDR John Brantner, USCGR(Ref.),** Oct. 5, 2005, in Seattle, Wash. Survived by his spouse, Ruby Brantner; son Steven. Interment Seattle, Wash.
- **CDR Richard M. Dillon, USCGR(Ref.),** Sept. 22, 2005, in Franklin, Va. Survived by his son, David. Interment Elizabeth City, N.C.
- **CDR John P. Finnerty, USCGR(Ref.),** Oct. 12, 2005, in West Islip, N.Y. Survived by his spouse, Mrs. Alice Finnerty; son John. Interment St. Patrick's Cemetery, Bay Shore, N.Y.
- **CDR Marion E. Foley, USCGR(Ref.),** Aug. 18, 2005.
- **CDR Russell H. Stickney, USCGR(Ref.),** Nov. 3, 2005, in St. Louis, Mo. Survived by his son, Paul.
- **CDR Fred C. Willes, USCGR(Ref.),** Sept. 20, 2005, in Camarillo, Calif. Survived by his spouse, Georjean Willes. Interment Camarillo, Calif.
- **LCDR Kenneth E. Lacroix, USCGR(Ref.),** Sept. 24, 2005, in Camillus, N.Y. Survived by his spouse, Jacqueline Lacroix. Interment Lynn, Mass.
- **LCDR Orlando Sanchez-Sostre, USCG,** 43, Nov. 16, 2005, in Homestead, Fla. Born and raised in Maunabo, Puerto Rico, he served in the military for over 22 years. He originally served as a medic in the Army, then transferred to the Coast Guard Reserve as an HS3. In 1996, he graduated from ROCI and received his Reserve commission. In 2001, he became a Reserve Program Administrator. As a plankowner at MSST Miami, his foresight and strategic planning were instrumental to the success of the unit. He was very dedicated to the Coast Guard, always ensuring that his people were well taken care of. He loved being outdoors and staying fit. He is survived by his spouse, Dana Rodriguez-Deniz; daughter Vanessa Sanchez and stepson Julio "Axel" Rodriguez. Funeral services were held Nov. 18, 2005, at First Baptist Church of Homestead. Interment Dade South Memorial Park, Miami.

- **CWO4 Larry J. Boten, USCGR(Ref.),** Sept. 24, 2005.
- **ETCM Leo H. Fitzpatrick, USCGR(Ref.),** Oct. 22, 2005, in Sanford, Fla. Survived by his spouse, Mrs. Angela Fitzpatrick.
- **PSC Walter A. James, USCGR(Ref.),** Sept. 21, 2005, Oyster Bay, N.Y. Survived by former spouse Janet Higgins; daughters Jacquelyn Varga, Jennifer Scamell and Jeana James. Interment Calverton Cemetery, Calverton, N.Y.

• **SSC George B. Betros, USCGR(Ref.),** Sept. 7, 2005, in Portsmouth, Va. Interment Chesapeake, Va.

• **YNC Helen F. Farrell, USCGR(Ref.),** Oct. 14, 2005, in Port Jefferson, N.Y. Survived by her spouse, George Farrell. Interment Oceanview Cemetery, Staten Island, N.Y.

• **MK1 Edward G. Bernius, USCGR(Ref.),** Nov. 2, 2005, in Wilmington, N.C. Survived by his spouse, Patricia Bernius.

• **PS1 Leon E. Nieuwenhuis, USCGR(Ref.),** 63, Nov. 4, 2005, of Glen Ellyn, Ill. Born Aug. 30, 1942, in Davenport, Iowa, he was an auditor for the Internal Revenue Service until his retirement in 1995. He was an Army veteran of Vietnam and served in the Coast Guard Reserve at Reserve Unit Chicago. He was a Desert Storm veteran. Survived by children, Amy Smid and Sarah Godinez; grandson, Jacob; siblings, Susan Mulholland and Charles Nieuwenhuis. Memorial Mass was held Nov. 11 at St. Petronille Catholic Church, Glen Ellyn. Interment Forest Hill Cemetery, Glen Ellyn. Memorials may be made to the American Legion Endowment, c/o American Legion Headquarters, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, IN 46206 or the Salvation Army, National Headquarters, P.O. Box 269, Alexandria, VA 22313 or the American Cancer Society, 1801 Meyers Road, Suite 100, Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181.

• **MK2 Alfred B. Dew, USCGR(Ref.),** Sept. 22, 2005, of Beulaville, N.C. Survived by his spouse, Norma Dew; son Christopher. Interment Beulaville, N.C.

• **Elizabeth R. "Betty" Sparks,** 83, Oct. 28, 2005, in Santa Rosa, Calif. Born and raised in New York City to Elizabeth and Martin Schuchman (both deceased), she served a short period in the WACS "Women's Army Corps" during World War II. Mrs. Sparks was a volunteer for children's educational projects and organizations, and the military. Survived by her husband of 61 years, RADM Bennett "Bud" Sparks of Windsor, Calif.; children, Bennett Jr., James, John, Juliann Rosenberg; 11 grandchildren and 21 great-grandchildren. Preceded in death by her children Richard and Donna. A funeral Mass was celebrated at Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church, Windsor, Calif. Nov. 5 with interment at Shiloh District Cemetery, Windsor, Calif. In lieu of flowers, donations in her name to the Alzheimer's Association, 1211 N. Dutton Avenue, Suite A, Santa Rosa, CA 95401.





# IMAGES of America: Coast Guard Base Elizabeth City

## By Air Station Elizabeth City Wardroom

Once called the "Harbor of Hospitality," Elizabeth City, N.C. is an area rich in aviation history. *Coast Guard Base Elizabeth City* is a new title from Arcadia Publishing's Images of America series.

This book features over 200 images of the area that has been the center of U.S. Coast Guard aviation since the establishment of the only Coast Guard-owned airport back in 1939.

*Coast Guard Base Elizabeth City* covers almost a century of rescues along the mid-Atlantic with both flying boats and helicopters. The book includes:

- Aerial shots of the area where aviation began in Elizabeth City.
- The major "depot" maintenance conducted at the Aircraft Repair and Supply Center (ARSC) to prolong the life of the airframes.
- The Air Station conducting the International Ice Patrol mission, which is a relatively unknown mission to the public.
- The legendary CDR Frank "Swede" Erickson, leader of the Rotary Wing Development Squadron.


The Air Station Elizabeth City Wardroom, who compiled the images for this book, is made up of about 40 pilots and warrant officers.

*Coast Guard Base Elizabeth City*, part of the Images of America Series, is \$19.99, Arcadia Publishing, ISBN: 0-7385-1836-0, 128 pages/softcover, publication date: September 2005. It is available at area bookstores, independent retailers, online bookstores, or through Arcadia Publishing at [www.arcadiapublishing.com](http://www.arcadiapublishing.com) or 1-888-313-2665.

*This review is published as a service to our readers and does not constitute an endorsement by the U.S. Coast Guard or The Reservist magazine.*



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**Contact the PACAREA Intelligence Senior Reserve Officer for more information  
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# Never Stop Pushing!

*Ed's note: Each year, we ask the national Reserve Enlisted Person of the Year (REPOY) to be a guest columnist. This year's REPOY is PS1 Gatto of Sector Boston, who was honored at CG Headquarters in June 2005, and featured in Issue 5-05 (page 15).*

I have a few passions in my life. Of course, the first is my family. I also have a great love for sports. One of my favorites is wrestling. Unlike other sports that use gloves, balls or other equipment; in wrestling, the equipment is arms and legs. One person wins and one person loses. It's based on agility, speed, strength and knowledge. I was fortunate to become a high school state champion in Massachusetts and competed in college. I have used some of my wrestling experience in training both law enforcement officers and Coast Guard personnel in defensive tactics.

On many Sunday mornings, I take my son, Connor, to USA-sanctioned tournaments in the Northeast where he competes. For a little boy, he is gaining much experience and it's a joy to watch him. Recently, I took Connor to hear U.S. Olympic wrestler, Rulon Gardner, when he was in Massachusetts. He was the 2000 Olympic gold medalist and 2004 Olympic bronze medalist in the heavyweight division. Gardner gave a motivational speech and discussed his new book, "Never Stop Pushing", in which he reflects on his life, family and patriotism. When Gardner wrestled the unbeaten Russian champion Aleksander Karelin, he said, "When you wrestle a Russian, you wrestle Russia." After spending time in Russia, Gardner was anxious to come back home to

America, as the freedoms we have here are not found in many countries.

In his book, he discusses the obstacles he had to overcome to be a gold medalist. He grew up on a farm and credits his achievements to daily hard work, the power of family and faith, and his love for this great country, all of which made him strong. He said his working on the farm was tougher than his work on the mat.

Though neither the fastest, nor the strongest wrestler, he never stopped pushing.

Gardner dedicated his book to the men and women of the armed forces who are making sacrifices in their personal lives every day to fight the War on Terrorism. He has a deep appreciation for our armed forces. He talked about all the places in the world where he wrestled where, many times, there were more security personnel present than fans. Now, he spends a great deal of time overseas giving motivational speeches to our troops and calls our troops heroes.

Sept. 11, 2005, marked the fourth anniversary of "our darkest day," and my heart breaks for the families that have to live with the empty void of having lost a loved one. Lives were taken that morning simply because they were Americans. With that said, I believe we are winning the War on Terror. With every ship we sweep, America is safer. Continuous improvements in marine safety and law enforcement prepare us for the challenges we may face. Our Deepwater project strengthens our homeland security mission and prepares us for our new challenges. However, we must remember that our enemies can pick the time and place of their next attack. They have no time frame, no rules and no fear. Yes, our country is safer, but, as Gardner stated, we must never stop pushing.

I want to thank Sector Boston personnel, other USCG personnel, and all the men and women of our armed forces for their sacrifice, dedication and devotion to duty for this great country. Each one of them is a hero to my family and me. I also want to thank our Coast Guard members for all they did following the recent hurricanes.

God bless the U.S. Coast Guard and God bless America! Semper Paratus and remember to "never stop pushing!"



***"I want to thank Sector Boston personnel, other USCG personnel, and all the men and women of our armed forces for their sacrifice, dedication and devotion to duty for this great country. Each one of them is a hero to my family and me."***

**By PS1 Joseph P. Gatto, USCGR  
2004 Reserve Enlisted Person of the Year  
jgatto@sectorboston.uscg.mil**



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**VOLUME 52 Issue 3**



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# 2005: A LOOK BACK

**FROM ALL OF US AT THE  
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